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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Logis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1901.

.74,350 15 74,170 8 Sunday .. 95,120 | 17 Sunday .. 94,720 4..........74,360 18............74,200 574,290 19...........74.280 6.........74,230 2075,230 7...... 74,520 21 75,180 8......73,990 22.......74,390 10 Sunday. .95,260 24 Sunday. . 98,675 11........... 74,710 25......... 75,160 76,470 28..... 75,680 18..... 77,400 27..... 74,970 16 74,600 28 75,430

Total for the month. 2,196,675 Less all copies spoiled in print-68,947 ing, left over or filed

Net number distributed 2,132,728 Average daily distribution 76,169 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 8.16 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this seth day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

CAMBON SPEAKS.

It is entirely fitting that the first strong note of indorsement of the St. Louis World's Fair to come from across the sea should be voiced by an eminent

The first page of this morning's Magazine presents a felicitous message from M. Cambon, Ambassador from France.

He strikes the keynote of the Exposition idea when he says that "history has shown the cession of the Louisiana Territory to have been a step in the extension of liberty and civilization in the West scarcely less momentous than the earlier establishment of American independence in the East."

The Ambassador adds his wishes for the unqualified success of the Exposithe results to flow from it "will be of universal benefit."

All Europe will doubtless follow the French Ambassador in expressions of friendly concern, to be succeeded in due course by material activities that will of peace with the nations of the earth.

TOTAL CROP.

That there were some frauds in last fall's election is likely. There have been frauds at every election in St. Louis, as an unusual percentage is disproved by the facts.

With an immense fund at their dis posal, the Republican managers have Every endowment for the city's benefit, been unable to obtain evidence of more than a scattering few of small frauds. The Grand Jury, overwhelmingly Republican, devoted itself zealously for days to the investigation of election charges and could find no proof of anything but the same few instances.

From the day after election last No vember the entire Republican strength -politicians and press-has been concentrated on the one determined effort to squeeze an election-law issue into municipal politics. Their double object has been to explain the defeat of Ziegenbeinism last fall and divert attention from municipal administration this

With all this concentrated effort, the tangible evidence of actual fraud at the aries" bill which opened wide to the polls amounts to nothing more than this -that a few repeaters and disorderly Treasury of St. Louis. persons were seen about the polls as

IS NOT AN ISSUE.

Public knowledge of the facts in the case is what prevents the success of the Republican attempt to make the eleccampaign for good government during

the World's Fair period. The registration figures in 1896 and 1900 in themselves effectually disprove the desperate Republican charge that | Municipal Assembly. the Nesbit law has prevailed to bring about wholesale corruption in this field. The significance of the figures is that there must have been vastly more fraud | creation of additional offices for the Ziein the registration of 1896, under the law of 1895, than in the registration of tained. The expenditures of the Street

1900 under the present law. The election law now in effect is at dodging of the real issue, which is that of good government. Good municipal government is impossible if voters can which is afraid to face the real issue of the campaign. It is imperative that the voters of St. Louis refuse to be "tolled away" from the issue of good government by a crafty gang attempt to sub-

stitute an artificial issue. The April elections will decide nothing the elections are held, the election laws | the Street Department? Decaying and genhein machine will remain in power town.

PLAIN SENSE.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the Democratic nominee for World's Fair Mayor of St. Louis, declares that good government is the issue of the local campaign. Mr. George W. Parker, the Republican nominee, de-Louis is the issue.

During the past four years the city of St. Louis has suffered from municipal misrule to an extent greater, perhaps, than has been felt by any other American city. Its revenues have been squaudered in the payment of salaries to machine ringsters. It was plunged into darkness through the ring's unwillingness to enact the necessary lighting legislation. It has fallen into decay owing to the ring's utter indifference to the public welfare.

Mr. Parker joins the howl on the elec tion-law issue. He must divert the voters of St. Louis from the issue of good government if he is to win their support at the polls. The evil rule under which St. Louis has so grievously suffered was the rule of Ziegenheinism. Mr. Parker was nominated by the Ziepaign slush fund for his benefit is being raised by prominent Ziegephein leaders. He has promised the spoils of office to candidate. the Ziegenhein gang in the event of his election.

Can you not see why Mr. Parker is afraid of the real issue of good government-substituting the bogus issue of or fall with Ziegenheinism. The popular movement for good government demands the overthrow of Ziegenheinism. Mr. Parker is lost if this movement attains its ends. For good government and Ziegenheinism cannot exist together, and Mr. Parker stands for Zie-

MR. CARNEGIE'S WISDOM.

Andrew Carnegie's splendid gift to St. Louis of \$1,000,000 for the building of a suitable Public Library and fifteen branch libraries in various sections of the city is of such practical nature that its sure promise of beneficence increases with study of its provisions and intended scope.

Especially is the wisdom of the donor in evidence in his insistence upon the establishment of a system of branch libraries. This will insure beyond all question the fulfillment of Mr. Carnegie's desire that the St. Louis Public Library shall attain the fullest usefulness to the people; that it shall reach all elements of the local population, and e conveniently subject to the use of all. A central Public Library building would be a great monument to Mr. Carnegie, but it would be little more than a monument. It would fall in the popular usefulness for which Mr. Carnegie intends it.

On the other hand, this central library with its fifteen branch buildings convenient to residents of all sections of St. Louis will be indeed a public library for the people's benefit. Its educational work will be tremendously widened in Its uplifting influ tion and says that he is confident that felt by all. There will be no remote quarter of the city that is not in touch with the Carnegle Library. There will be no man, woman or child in all St. Louis who, desiring to utilize so great a blessing as a free library, will be unable to do so owing to its remoteness from further strengthen the ties that at this their locality. It will virtually be at moment bind the United States in bonds their doors, inviting them to its profit and pleasure.

Mr. Carnegie has done even more than all this in his noble gift to St. Louis. He has set a shining example to wealthy St. Louisans who may desire to confer benefit upon their home city. The in other large cities. But that there was | World's Fair period contains an exceptional temptation and offers an unusual opportunity to these St. Louisans to do great and good things for St. Louis. for its beautification, for its higher culture, for the increased intelligence and happiness of its people, will, if put into effect during the World's Fair period, add also to the prestige of St. Louis before the world. This truth is carnestly commended to the attention of the generous and wealthy men of the city. Mr. Carnegie is showing them the way to accomplish the greatest good for St.

Louis. THE WITTENBERG BILL. Ziegenheinism, the same evil influence

that is now ardently supporting George W. Parker for World's Fair Mayor of St. Louis, was the originating cause of the notorious Wittenberg "all-for-salgreedy grasp of the gangsters the City

Mayor Ziegenhein and his gang had but just come into power when the Wittenberg measure was devised. Rich as they had found the municipal pickings at the outset, they had also discovered that there was a way to vastly. increase those pickings for the gaug's tion laws a prominent issue in the local | benefit. The details of this discovery were made public when the Wittenberg bill, backed by all the influence possessed by Mayor Ziegenhein and the gang, was introduced and passed in the

The avowed object of the Wittenberg bill was the reorganization of the Street Department. Its real object was the genhein gang. This object was fully at-Department were increased in one year from a total of \$564,169.30 to \$753,492.43 least as good as that of 1895. Even if -an increase of \$189,323.13, every cent not a perfect law, it is a false issue in of which went into the pockets of gangthe local campaign. The Republican at- sters. It created the office of Assistant tempt to make it an issue constitutes a Street Commissioner for Julius Wurzburger, the Mayor's right-hand man. I increased the number of street districts and the salaries of district superintendbe thus diverted by the howls of a gang ents. It gave each superintendent ten inspectors. Chris Schawacker, John B. Owen, Henry Alt and William J.

perintendents. They parceled out the other offices to the gang. What did St. Louis get in return for with regard to the election laws. After this tremendous increase in the cost of

Broeker, prominent members of the Zie-

genbein gang, were made district su-

will remain just as they are, while, if neglected streets, nothing more. Abthe gang howl wins to the extent of solutely no attempt was made to justify fooling the people into electing the by results this raid on the City Treasgang's Mayoralty candidate, the Zie- ury. The vast sums looted from the city went into the pockets of the gang, not

throughout the World's Fair period and to the betterment or even the decent the people of the World's Fair city will | maintenance of the streets. During the be helpless. The gang will own the four years of St. Louis's sufferings under the calamitous misrule of Ziegenbeinism, the city streets have steadily aggenerated in condition until now they are in a shape so deplorable as to shame and humiliate the city before the world. But the Ziegenhein gang has

prospered greatly. It is this gang which is striving to ciares that a fair election law for St. elect George W. Parker to the Mayoralty in order that it may have the looting of the city during the World's Fair period. Candidate Parker has promised the gang that, in the event of his election, "the boys who did the work are the boys who will get the nuts." It is a distinct and definite compact between Parker and the Ziegenhein gang. The voters of St. Louis will see to it that the compact is made impossible of fulfillment. They have had enough of Ziegenheinism. The gang must go.

GOOD DOCTRINE.

Mr. Tinker's announcement of withdrawal from the Mayoralty contest expresses lucidly the sentiments which

should govern all good Democrats. If there is a Democrat who on any ground hesitates to support Mr. Wells he should read carefully the temperate genhein gang. His campaign managers and forcible statement of Mr. Tinker. are Ziegenhein gangsters. The cam- the man who, if selfish or narrow reasons were to control, would be the most implacable enemy of the Democratic

He was not only a competitor for the Mayoralty nomination, but belonged to a different element of the party from that of Mr. Wells. When he heartily supports the entire ticket, and urges his election laws instead? He must stand friends to support it, because he thinks "that course best for the city of St. Louis and for the Democratic party." there is no other Democratic voter who can afford to lag behind.

Democratic harmony and confidence will be strengthened by the example set in the interview with Mr. Tinker in The Republic this morning.

HIS COUNTRY'S PERIL.

There is a singular pathos in the fact that the last days of the late Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, were darkened by his fears that the American spirit of independence and love of liberty was being perverted and stifled by commercial-

It was in this Government's attitude toward the two little South African Republics, engaged in a life-and-death struggle with England for their very existence as free and self-governing nations, that Mr. Harrison perceived the most ominous indication of our growing indifference to the principles upon which our own free government was founded. It filled his mind with fore boding that we had seemingly "lost without this system of branch libraries either the right to denounce aggression or the capacity to weep when a Republic dies."

Unhappily, also, our own policy to ward at least one of our new "dependencies" was of a nature to justify Mr. Harrison's fear that, as a Government, we are no longer controlled by the true American spirit. In the passage, at the dictation of the Sugar Trust, of the infamous Porto Rican tariff bill, which directly violated the American Constitution. Mr. Harrison discerned most alarming proof of our willingness to betray liberty and justice for the sake of commercial gain. He characterized the enactment of the Porto Rican tariff law as "a grave departure from right principles" and he never failed to condemn that unamerican act when occasion of fered.

It is worth while for the American people to take to heart the repeated warnings voiced by Mr. Harrison in the year immediately preceding his death. The great Indianan was a typical American, descended from an illustrious American stock, faithful in every fiber of his being to the cause of liberty and popular government. He would not needlessly have cried out that his Government was becoming recreant to American principles. He was not a "traitor" nor a "copperhead." He was an American-and the close of his life was saddened be the thought that the American spirit was dying out from American bosoms.

Not even the second-sight son of seventh son can discern a promise of good government in the election of a Ziegenhein candidate to the World's Fair Mayoralty of St. Louis.

Benjamin Harrison died fearing the abandonment of American principles by Americans. It is ominous that an American President's last days should be thus darkened.

King Richard III only imagined that there were six Richmonds in the field at Bosworth. St. Louis knows to its cost that there are six Ziegenheins on the city pay roll.

If you want a full roster of Ziegen heinism's line and staff officers read the list of names of Candidate Parker's most active campaign workers.

Ziegenheinism has Julius Wurzburger to thank for the existing election law. The gang desires a return of Wurzburgerism in election matters.

the real issue of good government because he has no desire to see his own finish on that issue. In Monday's rush to pay the first as-

sessment on World's Fair subscriptions

Candidate Parker blinds himself to

you'll see a World's Fair rally of splendid significance. St. Louisans find that the best of all cures for that tired feeling in the springtime is a World's Fair movement under

full headway. When President McKinley dedicates the World's Fair site he'll realize anew how much this country owes to Thomas

With about \$150,000,000 being expend ed in St. Louis we're booked to discover that World's Fair times are good times.

We're getting so used to trustism now that the organization of a new \$100,000,-000 combine is classed as routine news.

Business End of the White House.

BY WALDON FAWCETT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. lic thinks of the White House as only the may be answered by the private secretary, United States.

the commodious east room of the executive ing the White House mail, and many expemansion by hundreds day after day see Glents are adopted by prominent men who nothing to indicate that the immense white send letters which they do not desire to structure is other than a habitation-a trifle have perused by any person save the chief ordinary wealthy citizen, but not a whit for the writer to place his initials in automore comfortable.

Thus it may be somewhat in the nature of a surprise to most persons to learn that upstairs in the White House-a realm of which the casual sightseer catches never a glimpse-there is probably transacted more business than is disposed of in any similar space clsewhere in the world.

in Washington

House is a big task. A wagon from the gen- quarter century ago. eral post office calls at the White House as during the recent Chinese cricis, the a business man. daily mail frequently runs up to 500 or 600 President McKinley has even inaugurated letters. As a matter of fact, many of the an innovation by dictating his messages to

gained by securing the ear of the Chief; Executive. These misdirected epistles are dispatched der this head, but which is nevertheless forthwith to the headquarters of that difficult and perplexing, is the conduct of branch of the Government service with social affairs. which they are concerned; but inasmuch as t is the policy of the present administration to acknowledge the receipt of every and grounds wrestle with this problem jointletter which comes to the White House, the outgoing mail is always as large as and

the Government departments, had not the

writer imagined that something was to be

isually larger than that received. There are never less than three stenographers at work answering the President's orrespondence, and frequently there are several times that number, it having been necessary on occasions to "borrow" clerks

from some of the departments. Any unusual event is liable to overwhelm the correspondence bureau at the White House. For instance, during the Spanish-American War, the inquiries of solicitous relatives for the men at the front swelled the mail to gigantic proportions; and, after President McKinley made public his letter of acceptance in the summer of 1000, there was received an average of sixty congratulatory telegrams per day for the space of

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC dozen a day are such as to demand his per-A considerable portion of the general pub-sonal attention, and mayhap many of these

official residence of the President of the after consultation with the Chief Executive Naturally such injunctions as "personal" Even the visitors who pass in and out of and "private" cannot be regarded in openmore imposing, to be sure, than that of the officer of the Republic. A favorite plan is graph in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. All the clerks have come to recognize the initials of the men close to the President, and their letters go through without melestation.

The man who bears the brunt of the correspondence at the White House is the sec-To watch the conduct of business at the retary to the President. Until the days of White House through the daylight hours President Buchanan each incumbent was of one day is to gain a better idea of how obliged to provide his own secretary, but manifold are the interests of the Govern- from that time forward Congress made proment then may be obtained anywhere else vision for this official. Originally the salary was fixed at \$2,500 per year. After a The presidential offices may be said never score of years or so it was raised to \$3,500, closed during a single hour in the and in President Cleveland's administration year, for there is some branch of them it was raised to \$5,000, at which it remains always open, if it be only the telegraph to the present time. Nowadays the two assistant secretaries to the President each The handling of the mail at the White receive more than did the secretary of a

The secretary, of course, dictates all the three times each day-morning, noon and letters sent out, and, indeed, President Mcafternoon-and seldom does a day pass Kinley writes but few letters with his own that less than a hundred and fifty letters hand. Save in the case of communications are delivered, to say nothing of hundreds to close friends or relatives, he dictates of papers and periodicals of various kinds.

In times when public feeling runs high, signs the typewritten sheets, just as would

letters which come to the White House an assistant secretary and revising the should have been directed to some one of copy just before it goes to the printer.

> One phase of the business management of the White House which might appear insig-

> The secretary to the President and the engineer officer in charge of the White House ly. The worst phase of the matter is found in the overwhelming and never-ending avalanche of persistent people who seem willing to move heaven and earth to secure an invitation to a social function at the White House. Not only must the granting and refusal of requests and complaints made by letter and otherwise be kept from the President and his wife, but a nicety of decision is frequently necessary in sending out invitations for state dinners, etc. Finally, there are the requests from delegations of all imaginable kinds visiting Washington that the President tender a reception to each particular party.

the working apartments of the White Senate and House of Representatives, so House, however, is the telephone and tele- that the President may talk confidentially graph room, or the telegraph and cipher with the Vice President or any member of

been detailed for the work. This rather small apartment has been apty termed the "nerve center of seventy million people," and, indeed, its sympathetic nerves cover the globe. It is the only state. telegraph office in the Government which is never closed. It keeps communication open between the White House and the President, wherever he may be: it transmits the confidential messages from the Government to American army and navy officers and dip- phonic message would repeat it word by lomatic representatives abroad, and it keeps (word to a graphophone, to be transcribed so closely in touch with events all over the world that should Edward VII die to-morrow President McKinley would probably be the first man in America, aside from the telegraph operators, to learn of it.

This unique headquarters of communication is conducted on the policy of system. method and concentration, or, in other words, the idea is to do away with the neto save time. Thus by means of novel devices a half dozen telegraph operators are enabled to do work which under ordinary circumstances would require from fifteen to twenty men.

For instance, there is a switchboard ac commodating twenty wires, and by this neans it is possible to secure a direct wire to any city in the country, and this may be "held" for any length of time without danger that any other than the official business will go over it.

Direct connection may be made with any of the oceanic cables, and, while it is cusomary to send cablegrams through the New York offices of the various cable companies the operators have under stress of unusual freumstances worked direct with the last land offices of the cables at Sydney, Cape Breton.

Most marvelous of all, perhaps, is the manner in which communication is kept up with the President when he is traveling by rail. The White House office has a complete itinerary of the trip, and by means of nificant and unsuitable to classification un- a system of reports from train dispatchers the exact location of the presidential train is always known, and a message may be placed in the hands of the executive at almost any moment of the tour.

But in the White House, as elsewhere telephonic communication is, to a considerable extent, supplanting the telegraph. In the bureau at the White House is a cable box holding fifteen telephone wires, and a long-distance telephone wire may be reserved exclusively for the President's use. just as might a telegraph line. For instance, during the President's vaca-

tion visits to Canton, when the various Cabinet officers went to the telegraph room to communicate with him he has frequently talked direct to the White House for hours at a time. This is only a small portion of the surprising things which are being accomp by means of the telephone at the White

House. There are private telephone wires

Decidedly the most wonderful feature of connecting the Executive Mansion with the Of course only a small proportion of the bureau of the executive office, as it is Congress; but surpassing this in point of they are likely to call for a man in whom etters which reach the White House come officially designated. The room is in charge insuring secrecy is a peculiar telephone system can repose confidence

Recruits to the Upper House.

How a Busy Staff and Vast System Are Employed in Managing the President's Private Affairs.

under the eye of the President. Scarcely a of a United States Signal Corps officer, tem which connects the President with the Colonel Benjamin F. Montgomery, who has offices of the various members of the Cabinet. This is automatic in its action; the central station being in the garret of the White House, and there is, consequently, no "hello girl" to overhear any secrets of

Some absolutely original expedients have been resorted to in this wizard cabinet of the White House in emergencies. On some occasions an operator receiving a long teleto the President at his leisure, and more wonderful still, graphophones carefully gauged as to speed have been made to record long messages clicked off by the telegraph instruments. This scheme can be resorted to when the office is rushed with work, the operators transcribing the records on the various cylinders at their leisure.

The telegraphic messages which come to the White House may be in one of ten different codes. The State Department, the War Department and the Navy Department each has three different codes, and the President has a private code.

An operator will, as a rule, recognize instantly what code is being used. If a suspicien arises that a code has been discovered by any person outside the proper authorities it may be changed at any time; as, for ir stance, during the Chinese trouble, when it was suspected that the Celestials had obtained possession of a copy of the

State Department code. The telegraph operators stationed at the White House are the very pick of the profession. They always take messages direct from the wire to a typewriter, and a speed of seventy words per minute is not accounted anything out of the ordinary. The operators work in three "shifts," the hours being from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 5 p. m. to midnight and midnight to 9 a. m., respectively. There are usually four men on Juty all the time, although the number has ranged as high as eight or ten per "shift," making a total force of from twenty-four to thirty men.

The precautions for maintaining secrecy as to the contents of official messages are. of course, elaborate-how elaborate may be imagined from the total absence of "leaks" of any kind, notwithstanding the fact that advance information as to governmental action would frequently mean a profit of millions of dollars for its fortunate possessor in Wall street.

In the first place the most unquestionable credentials are necessary in order to obtain admission to the telegraph bureau at all. The precautions taken in the case of the telephone system connecting the White House with the desks of the Cabinet officers have already been explained, and the telegraph operators use what are known as secret sounders, so that even were another telegrapher in the room he could not ascertain what was passing over the wires.

Finally, the White House operators invariably know just who is taking their message at the other end of the line, and if the communication is one of importance

New Members of the Senate.

BY ALLEN V. COCKRELL.

pecial Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. Washington, March 14.—In the many times throughout the long and varied history of the Senate that its personnel has been changed by the appearance of new members, it will be hard to recall one where the mighty tribunal has received in its midst a more diversified lot of men than the fourteen who were sworn in on March 4. From Theodore Roosevelt, soldier, polltician, cowboy and litterateur, to Thomas

earnes, plain miner, they comprise a Notwithstanding that in the brief extra session of the Upper House just ended, these new Senators had no opportunity of showing their mettle, eight of them, at least, will be prepared to enter upon their legislative duties when both houses of Congress convene next December: for of that number no less than five-Blackburn of Kentucky, Clark of Montana, Dubois of Idaho, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Mitchell of Oregon-have been previously members of the Senate, while three-Bailey of Texas, Carmack of Tennesses and Gamble of South Dakota-are promoted from the

lower house. William A. Clark is perhaps the most in-teresting personality of the new members. After one of the bitterest and most personal political contests in the history of the country he returns to the Senate handvindicated by the people of his State, this in spite of the fact that he encountered the open opposition of the Daly faction of the Democracy, besides that of the regular Republican organization, with reached Washington. that most astute of politicians, Thomas

Henry Carter, as its leader. A majority of nearly 20,000 for the Demcratic State and congressional tickets and has elected two Democratic Senators, was

Clark is the richest man in the Senate, eing worth anywhere from eighty to two nundred millions, and has but one hobby; that of collecting notable paintings. His is one of the finest private galleries in exstence, it containing some of the world's greatest masterpleces. In the collection are

found works of Rubens, Fortuny, Diaz, The announcement created decidedly more Dupre and many others. It is said that interest than the prospect of the country over half a million dollars has been ex- being overwhelmed with imperialism.

With a break of four years in his sena-torial career, John L. Mitchell of Oregon enters upon his nineteenth year of service in that body. His popularity with his col leagues and the esteem in which they held gave him as he went up to be sworn in. This most unusual demonstration on the part of the grave and dignified Senator made the compliment a very graceful one.

gentleman, and, though nominally a Re publican, was held in such esteem by the Democrat-Populist fusion forces of his State Legislature as to enable him to effect a coalition with them which resulted in his election. He has expressed his great appreciation of this support, and, feeling as he does that he should as closely as possible represent the views of all those who elected him, his course in the Senate will probably be more that of a free lance than anything else.

Frederick Dubois of Idaho, who, with Teller, Towne and others, walked out of the St. Louis convention of '96, ha had most compensating good fortune in the succeed ing five years. Since that memorable oc casion he has won an unusually charming woman for his wife. The union is a particularly happy one, and has been blossed with a baby girl, apropos of whom a campaign story at the Senator's expense has

As the tale runs he was engaged in mak ing a speech at his home town in Idaho, the audience being composed almost wholly largely Democratic Legislature, which of friends, many of whom were ladies. Mr Dubols was eloquently describing imperial-

sm and picturing its dangers. "Not only is imperialism a menace to ou country," he said, "but it threatens us personally, our wives and our children. And by the way," he added, abruptly, "we have

The enthusiasm at this point was great er than at any other period of his speech.

Dubois is young, able and forceful. He is now a Democrat and will be a valued acquisition to the minority forces in the Sen-

Of the trio who come to the Senate from the House, the youngest and best known is him were shown by the applause which they Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas. Only 38 may be repeated in the Senate. and brainy, brilliant and vigorous, he will, ess all predictions fall, make his mari Like Clark, Bailey has a hobby. His is the Constitution, and so successfully has he

> cultivated it that he has become an acknowledged authority upon the subject, and never gives utterance to his constitutional views but that they are listened to with interest. Balley is a fine-looking, well-dressed specimen of manhood. Though he wears the conventional slouch hat and black broadcloth of the typical Southern statesman, he

> has lately been reveling in decidedly unconventional neckties. His latest tie made its appearance on the day the Lone Star statesman entered the Senate, which memorable occasion doubtless marked the casting off of the white string affair which has heretofore been such a distinctive feature of his dress. This newest creation was of rich royal purple silk, figured with dots, and, after encircling his ample neck, fell down in shiny folds upon his wide expanse of shirt front. It is feared that unless the picturesque

Texan is sufficiently awed by the solem dignity of the Senate to adopt a less gaudy style of neckwear and tone down a wee bit generally, he will continue to be the idol of the "Gallery Goddesa." When he first came to Congress, Bailey, being young and inexperienced, would often grow weary of the dull monotony of legislative proceedings on the floor and seek relief by observing the fair, fresh faces of certain occupants of the ladies' gallery. This uncon-scious tribute to the damsels' attractive qualities fairly captivated them, and they straightway contracted what has been called the "Bailey crase."

He verily became the "matines hero" of the House. His mail, it was said, was oftentimes burdened with epistles of a most gushing nature, and the appearance of his manly self on the floor was the signal for ecstatic exclamations, and the magnet for tender glances from the fairer sex. As the gentleman is regarded as in no way a "quitter," the dread suggestion arises that the spectacle which so edified the House

Striking and Interesting Personalities of the Latest

The remaining five of the new Senatorsmmons of North Carolina, Burton of Kansas, Petterson of Colorado, Burnham of New Hampshire and Foster of Louisiana -have not had previous legislative experience. The ability of the Honorable J. Ralph Burton, Senator from the weird and wondrous land of Kansas, is as yet an unknown quantity. Next winter will afford him an opportunity of demonstrating his worth. In the meantime he will be noted for a remarkable peculiarity-for a Kansan. He parts his hair in the middle! Not only does he divide it evenly, but he plasters it down on both sides. Burton will now share with Senator Kean of New Jersey the distinction of being the only Senator who so parts his

hair. Most of the distinguished gen

the body are like old Uncle Ned; without any hirsute covering at all! Decidedly the most interesting of these new seekers after legislative honors is Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado. Patterson, who is at present a Democrat, is an original advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1. He is a millionaire, owns silver and gold mines, publishes and edits the great Demcratic daily of the Rocky Mountain States, the Denver News, and, when he is not too busy, practices law. Before he reached the heights of a millionaire newspaper owner he attained considerable fame in the pursuit of his profession, and notably so by reason of the fact that he never appeared on the side of the prosecution. He peared on the side of the prosent and is in his element when defending a prison-er, and the worse the case the better Pater, and the worse the case the better Pat-terson likes it. Strong-minded and reliant, with a political experience of many years, it is expected that he will become a leader of the radical wing of the Senate Dem

OVES She Divides Humanity Into 24 Types and Says the Duty of the Novelist Is to Present These Types Faithfully.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Julien Gordon to-day is only superficially

snown as a writer of society novels and society stories. The smart set knows Julien Gordon

one of the searching psychologists of the Psychology is a dangerous word on ac count of its size and its complexities, and Julien Gordon rarely uses it in relation to her own work. But some day when she

has completed an admirable plan of six

books representing the six ruling passions,

she will not be able to escape the coveted repeachment, any more than Balzac could or Paul Bourget will. Occasionally, so facts tell us, a woman is ern whose mentality confuses the traditions of femininity, like George Eliot, George Sand and others equally remarkable and equally famous. This occasional woman is quite conscious of the alarm she causes mong those of her own sex, and usually

ecognize these hindrances to a woman's en, and she signed herself to her readers, Julien Gordon.' 'Why did you do this?" I asked her, "I had the absurd idea of hiding my per-

takes refuge in the nom de plume of a man.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger was quick to

"But why Julien Gordon, instead of one of a million other masculine names? I was christened Julie; a scratch of the pen added to it made the name appear to be a man's. But I soothed my conscient for the deception with the knowledge that it was at least five-sixths feminine. As to the Gordon, my middle initial was G., which intuitively spelled Gordon for me," cussion turned to the historical ger: "they are sugared pills." "You prefer the blography?" "Biographies are uninteresting; they lack

the flavor of human experience in the defference paid to the central figure of the narrative." "What in your opinion is the provin of fiction?"

"The drama of the heart, not exclusively,

of course. I may be allowed the privilege

merely of my own convictions. "You've heard about the long-expected by unknown Great American Nove!?" "What do they mean when they ask one to write the American novel? I've had kind people say to me, 'You ought to write the American novel.' Upon my soul, I don't think they could define the book if they

seriously tried to do so. "It seems to me that we are all writing the American novel, but from different standards of thought and from different points of view. Authors try to tell some thing that they are familiar with, something that is about them, near them, within reach of hand and heart. It so happens that I know something about the fashionable world, and there is a lot to say about

it, small world as it is." "Full of subtle plots." I suggested. "I don't know much about plots. In fact, wrote but one novel with a plot, and that had as much purpose as anything else." "What was the title of that book?"

" 'Eat Not Thy Heart.' " "And its purpose?" "The passion of envy, I want to write a series of books, each one representing a study of one of the six roling passions

life."

"I hate historical novels," said Mrs. Cru- love. I have already written three books, me too deliberate a method for writers; who gions."

> "And they are?" "I have already named the book that stands for envy. My latest novel, 'Mrs. Clyde,' serves to present ambition; a previous story, called 'Poppea,' describes the passion of love. There still remain for me to write the two remaining passions, avarice and hatred."

"You said there were six ruling passions; you have only named five." Mrs. Cruger hesitated a moment, and, looking down at the point of her black surde slipper, she said softly:

"I was almost going to say I had invented a sixth passion, called Pity." "Is pity a passion?" her demeanor than she had been before, as life models as possible. I suppose I am she continued. "It's a woman's passion. Men considered a very independent woman beit. For woman it is the greatest of all those secret, invisible artists of her soul that mold the inner graces of her nature and all but govern her outward presence.

seriously." "Yet, pity is a sentiment that pride all but disarms." I said.

"Not when its dominant nature is as tender as compassion," said Mrs. Cruger. "And these novels are already outlined?

Paul Bourget is the only author I know

who has touched the great passion of pity

"The novel, to my mind, is pre-eminently story of types, a study of inner motives, secret truths, good and evil of people. Life

modeled to embody three of the six pas- should report what they see and hear rather than what they think. A lifetime is orly a short story at best-a story of rea-

son and impulse." "Then of course you believe most of all in the study of characters?" I said

"A study of types is of most importance to me, although in all truth there are not many to choose from. There are only about a dozen distinct types of men and women in the world."

"A dozen each?" "Two dozen in all."

"You have disposed of the modern fad for the story of adventure?" I asked her. "I have neither the talent to write such a story nor the patience to read one. An "An overmastering, overwhelming pas- author receives impressions from life, and sion," said Mrs. Cruger, more eloquent in should model them as nearly true to the

rarely suffer for it, only half understand cause I write about the morals of men and women more fearlessly than conventionality usually allows a woman to do, but somebody must tell the truth, and, with the exception of Paul Bourget, I hardly know of any one who is laboring in the vineyard of modern society." "Mrs. Clyde" was a character

taken from life?" "So I have heard, but it seems to me that

the solution is not quite right. It seems as though people are more interested in the gossip of society than in the actual dramas of the heart and their motives and principles. I suppose, being a woman, a great many people wonder why I don't write is a series of unfinished plots. The years something about woman's rights or womdevelop our passions and our hearts bring about denouements at most. The as it is understood in books seems to cluded Mrs. Cruger positively.